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ABSTRACT

To evaluate the effectiveness of the Vocational Rehabilitation Programs of the Adult Correctional Facilities of the State of Washington, four groups of parolees were reviewed to determine their successful adjustment 18 months after parole. The Adult Correctional Facilities offer training in a variety of vocations, including the following: auto mechanics, barbering, drafting, electronics, radio and TV, office machine repair, body and fender work, meat cutting, data processing, welding, sheetmetal work, and other basic industrial and work programs. The four study groups were composed of the following: Group I--88 cases, felons who completed VR services successfully; Group II--88 cases, felons who failed to complete VR services; Group III--112 cases, felons who completed certain vocational training programs successfully through the Adult Correctional Facilities; and Group IV--126 cases, felons who needed but received no vocational services. Most of the parolees were white, single males; their mental level was usually average or above; they had usually completed at least one year of high school prior to imprisonment; they were usually imprisoned for a crime such as burglary, larceny, robbery, or auto theft; normally they had no known history of drug abuse or mental illness; and generally they were first offenders. Major findings of the study were: (1) of the Group I parolees, 76% succeeded on parole; (2) of the Group II parolees, 32% succeeded on parole; (3) of the Group III parolees, 58% succeeded; and (4) of the Group IV parolees, 47% succeeded. Study Items used and Data Form for the study are included. (DB)

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WASHINGTON STATE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

AND THE

BOARD OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES

PILOT STUDY OF FOUR SELECTED GROUPS OF PAROLEES, 1971

AC014164

This report has been prepared and written through the cooperative efforts of the following committee members:

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Special thanks are given to Bert Garay for the preparation of the finished draft; to Ralph Smith for the parole file search and preparation of statistical tables; and to Mrs. Margaret Earle, VR Services Division, for typing of the report.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this pilot study was to evaluate the vocational rehabilitatio
selected study groups of parolees discharged from Adult Correctional Facilities o
The successful adjustment (reduced recidivism) of parolees in the four study grou
after parole.

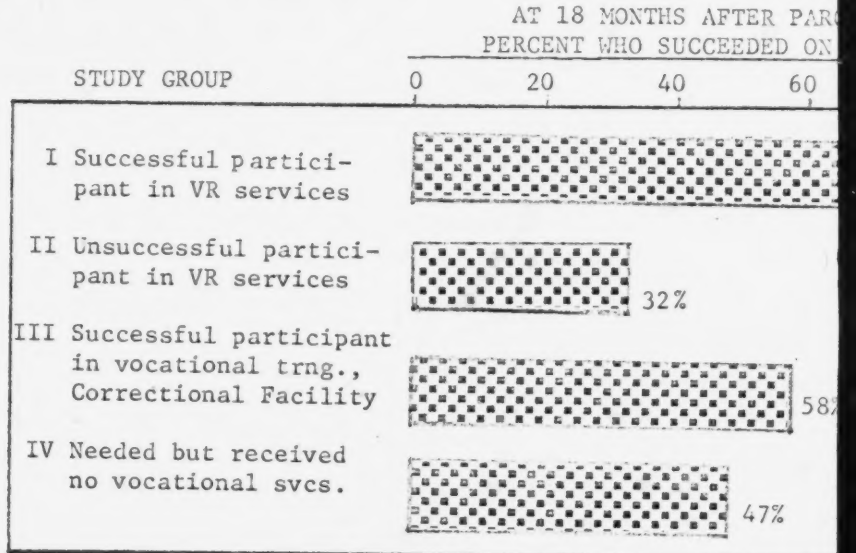
MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Of 88 parolees who successfully completed vocational rehabilitation servi
Rehabilitation (VR) Services Division in Fiscal Year 1969, 76% succeeded

2. Of 88 parolees who were found eligible but failed to participate or compl
tion services of the VR Services Division (closed for services in FY 1969
parole.

3. Of a 25% sample of 459 inmates paroled in FY 1969 who successfully comple
training programs provided through the State's Adult Correctional Facilit
parole.

4. Of the 126 inmates paroled in FY 1969 who needed some type of specialized
but did not receive such services, 47% succeeded on parole.



PURPOSE

his pilot study was to evaluate the vocational rehabilitation program by comparing four
of parolees discharged from Adult Correctional Facilities of the State of Washington.
ent (reduced recidivism) of parolees in the four study groups was reviewed 18 months

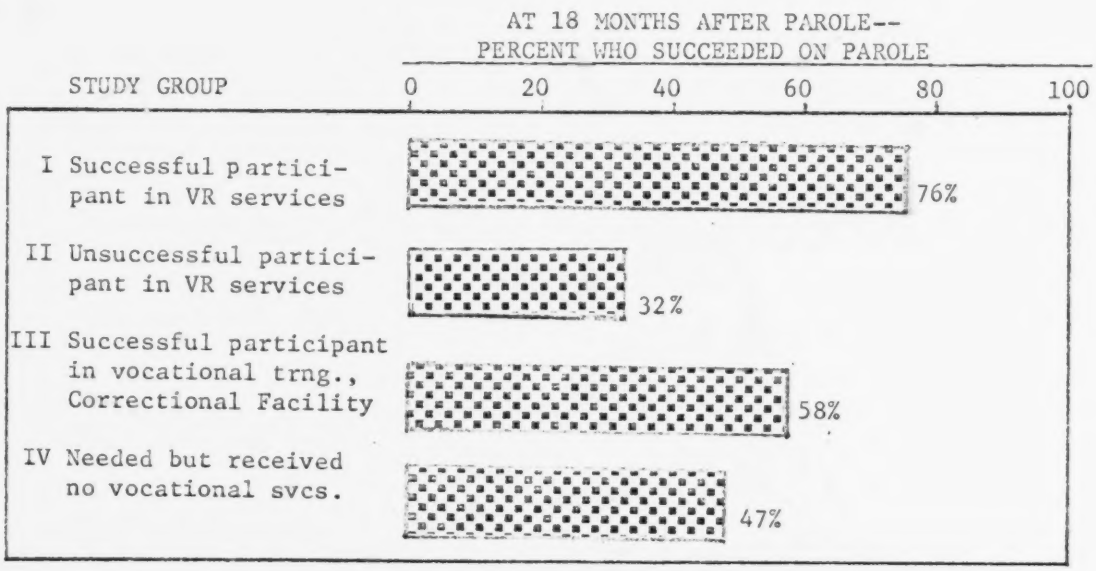
MAJOR FINDINGS

s who successfully completed vocational rehabilitation services of the Vocational
n (VR) Services Division in Fiscal Year 1969, 76% succeeded on parole.

s who were found eligible but failed to participate or complete vocational rehabilita-
of the VR Services Division (closed for services in FY 1969), only 32% succeeded on

le of 459 inmates paroled in FY 1969 who successfully completed certain vocational
rams provided through the State's Adult Correctional Facilities, 58% succeeded on

mates paroled in FY 1969 who needed some type of specialized vocational services
eceive such services, 47% succeeded on parole.



I N D E X

I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .

A. Vocational Rehabilitation Services . . . . .
B. Vocational Training Services of Correctional Facilities. . . . .
C. Development of this Study. . . . . .

II. DEFINITIONS: STUDY GROUPS . . . . . .

A. Selection of Pilot Study Groups . . . . . .
B. Vocational Rehabilitation Success or Failure . . . . . .
C. Parole Success or Failure . . . . . .
D. Study Limitations . . . . . .

III. FINDINGS . . . . . .

A. Comparison of Four Study Groups. . . . . .
Table I - Distribution of 4 Study Groups by Reformation-Failure C
B. Statistically Nonsignificant Items in Study Groups . . . . . .
C. Statistically Significant Items in Study Groups . . . . . .
Exhibit I: Frequency of Offense (Felony) and Correctional Facili
Exhibit II: Employment Status & Parole Success of Employed Felons
18 Months on Parole . . . .
D. Similarities in the Study Groups . . . . . .
E. Dissimilarities in the Study Groups. . . . . .
F. Detailed Data About VR Services to Parolees in Group I . . . . .

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. . . . . .

A. Conclusions. . . . . .
B. Recommendations. . . . . .

V. APPENDICES . . . . . .

A. Selection of Study Items . . . . . .
B. Data Form for DVR Study Parole File Search . . . . . .
C. Detailed Statistical Tables (Optional--under separate cover) . .

I N D E X

	Pages
. . . . .	1-2
ation Services	1-2
Services of Correctional Facilities.	2
Study.	2
PS	3-4
tudy Groups	3
ation Success or Failure	3
ilure	4
. . . . .	4
. . . . .	5-12
tudy Groups.	5
on of 4 Study Groups by Reformation-Failure Classification	5
nificant Items in Study Groups	6
ficant Items in Study Groups	6-8
y of Offense (Felony) and Correctional Facility From Which Paroled .	7
nt Status & Parole Success of Employed Felons at End of 18 Months on Parole	9
Study Groups	8
he Study Groups.	10
VR Services to Parolees in Group I	10-12
DATIONS.	13-14
. . . . .	13
. . . . .	14
. . . . .	15-17
tems	15-16
udy Parole File Search	17
Tables (Optional--under separate cover)	18-72

I. INTRODUCTION

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1965 (Publi national Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) programs to make Federa to states for evaluating, training and otherwise providing reha handicapped persons. This legislation enabled individual state disabled by various mental, behavioral and personality disorders. Persons who ha disorders, such as most public offenders, could be found eligible under this defi basic conditions of eligibility have to be met by the offender in order to qualif

1. The presence of a physical or mental and emotional disabili
2. The existence of a substantial handicap to employment.
3. A reasonable expectation that VR services will render the i in a gainful occupation.

In lieu of VR State funds for obtaining corresponding Federal matching funds, it "third party" funds. In other words, certain State or local funds from the State could be utilized as "third party" funds to obtain $4 Federal matching money for funds.

VR services to residents of State Adult Correctional Facilities were started at t (WSP) at Walla Walla, Washington, in April 1967, and were planned initially to he Three VR Counselors were assigned at WSP to begin Vocational Rehabilitation servi residents of Adult Correctional Facilities and former residents released to parol A resident is a person who has been convicted of a felony and ordinarily (unless lease or furlough) resides at the Correctional Facility. An adult parolee is a f released from a State Adult Correctional Facility under parole supervision. The authority of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

Specialized VR services provided to residents of Adult Correctional Facilities an Rehabilitation Services Division include some of the following:

1. Diagnostic and physical restoration services, such as medic evaluations, psychological testing, dental care, glasses, h thesia, psychiatric care, medication and medical treatment.
2. Funds for maintenance and transportation of the offender or food, clothing, supplies, bus fare or car fare.
3. Provision of training, training supplies and materials, e.g and school supplies.
4. Funds for suitable work clothes, tools, and equipment.

I. INTRODUCTION

ehabilitation Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-333) broadened
bilitation (VR) programs to make Federal matching funds available
, training and otherwise providing rehabilitation services to severely
is legislation enabled individual states to expand services to persons
personality disorders. Persons who have behavioral and personality
could be found eligible under this definition for VR services. Three
met by the offender in order to qualify for these services:

ysical or mental and emotional disability.
ubstantial handicap to employment.
tion that VR services will render the individual fit to engage
ion.

rresponding Federal matching funds, it is permissible to use other
ain State or local funds from the State Adult Correctional Facilities
o obtain $4 Federal matching money for every $1 of State and local

rrectional Facilities were started at the Washington State Penitentiary
1967, and were planned initially to help the more difficult cases.
o begin Vocational Rehabilitation services. Under present policies,
and former residents released to parole are eligible for VR services.
ted of a felony and ordinarily (unless on training release, work re-
onal Facility. An adult parolee is a felon who has been conditionally
acility under parole supervision. The parole is granted only by
Prison Terms and Paroles.

nts of Adult Correctional Facilities and parolees by the Vocational
ome of the following:

cal restoration services, such as medical examinations, psychiatric
ogical testing, dental care, glasses, hospital care, surgery, anes-
care, medication and medical treatment.

e and transportation of the offender or his dependents, e.g. for
lies, bus fare or car fare.

g, training supplies and materials, e.g. payment for tuition, books,

ork clothes, tools, and equipment.

During the process of achieving a vocational objective, considerable evaluation of counseling and other help can be provided to the offender when he is responsive to Counselor and is willing to accept services. A rehabilitant, according to VR plan meets the 3 basic conditions of eligibility as specified, who receives a certifica ices, completes the VR plan of services, is successfully employed in competitive w is then terminated from VR service (Status 26 closure). All parolees who were def Services Division during FY 1969 are included in this study.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SERVICES OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

For several years (before VR services were implemented) various educate, train and develop job skills among residents of the Sta Facilities. These include programs at the Washington State Peni Walla, Washington State Reformatory (WSR) at Monroe, Washington Shelton, Honor Camps and, most recently, the Purdy Treatment Cen circumstances, selected residents receive specialized training t training-release programs of the Correctional Facilities within various communitie

At WCC, Shelton, residents are provided a variety of academic and vocational train fully accredited Garrett Heyns High School, within the Institution. At WSP select courses offered by the Walla Walla Community College in the Institution or on camp release. The WSP at Walla Walla and the WSR at Monroe offer high school and vocat residents. The women's prison at Purdy (formerly located at Walla Walla) offers a tional and home economics training programs. The Adult Correctional Facilities of vocations including the following:

- Auto mechanics
- Barbering
- Drafting
- Electronics
- Radio and TV
- Office machine repair
- Body and fender work
- Meat cutting
- Data Processing
- Welding
- Sheetmetal work

In addition there are other basic industrial and work programs for residents at ea

DEVELOPMENT OF THIS STUDY

Members of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Parole about felons who had completed Vocational Rehabilitation trainin quent success on parole. To provide the answers to these questi was undertaken by staffs of the Department of Social and Health Prison Terms and Paroles.

a vocational objective, considerable evaluation of the client's future plans, provided to the offender when he is responsive to the Vocational Rehabilitation pt services. A rehabilitant, according to VR plan, is a responsive person who eligibility as specified, who receives a certificate of eligibility for VR services, services, is successfully employed in competitive work for at least 30 days, and ce (Status 26 closure). All parolees who were defined as rehabilitated by VR are included in this study.

ears (before VR services were implemented) various programs were underway to and develop job skills among residents of the State's Adult Correctional hese include programs at the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) at Walla ton State Reformatory (WSR) at Monroe, Washington Corrections Center (WCC), Camps and, most recently, the Purdy Treatment Center for Women. Under special selected residents receive specialized training through the work-release and Correctional Facilities within various communities.

rovided a variety of academic and vocational training programs through the igh School, within the Institution. At WSP selected residents attend college la Community College in the Institution or on campus if they are on training and the WSR at Monroe offer high school and vocational training programs to t Purdy (formerly located at Walla Walla) offers a variety of academic, vocang programs. The Adult Correctional Facilities offer training in a variety of g:

Body and fender work
Meat cutting
Data Processing
Welding
Sheetmetal work

repair

c industrial and work programs for residents at each Correctional Facility.

Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles raised certain questions ho had completed Vocational Rehabilitation training services and their subseon parole. To provide the answers to these questions, this cooperative study by staffs of the Department of Social and Health Services and the Board of

II. STUDY GROUPS: DEFIN

SELECTION OF PILOT STUDY GROUPS

The parole cases included in this pilot study were s

Study Group	Number of Cases	STUDY CASES SELECTED
I	88	Felons Who Completed VR Services Successfully: All Vocational Rehabilitation services (Status 26) of th Division (VRSD) of the Washington State Department o Fiscal Year 1969 (July 1, 1968--June 30, 1969). Inc and 34 persons paroled during FY 1969.
II	88	Felons Who Failed to Complete VR Services: All paro Services Division, failed to complete the VR plan of or 30, during FY 1969. These include 45 persons par during FY 1969.
III	112	Felons Who Completed Certain Vocational Training Pro Facilities: A 25%, randomly selected sample of 459 p received special educational and vocational training residents. These services helped residents to achiev parole. (Note: No Vocational Rehabilitation (VRSD)
IV	126	Felons Who Needed but Received No Vocational Service but did not receive special vocational services eithe Vocational Rehabilitation Services Division.

DEFINITIONS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Cases in Groups I and II were selected in accordance definitions of success or failure applied to parolees

SUCCESS: A paroled felon who had an established ment a reasonable expectation that VR services would enabl had received a certificate of eligibility for VR services; had received training, and possibly a variety of supporting social, medical, and oth employment for a minimum of 30 days; and was terminated for VR services Status 26 closure).

FAILURE: A paroled felon who had an established mental, emotional, or handicap to employment; had a reasonable expectation that VR services w occupation; had received a certificate of eligibility for VR services b of vocationally-oriented services and was terminated during Fiscal Year OR who undertook the plan of vocationally oriented services and was sub be located (contacted) or otherwise failed to complete the VR plan (non

II. STUDY GROUPS: DEFINITIONS

ncluded in this pilot study were selected in accordance with the following:

STUDY CASES SELECTED

d VR Services Successfully: All paroled felons who successfully completed tation services (Status 26) of the Voca ional Rehabilitation Services the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) during uly 1, 1968--June 30, 1969). Includes 54 persons paroled before FY 1969 led during FY 1969.

o Complete VR Services: All paroled felons who, after accepta e by VR failed to complete the VR plan of services and were terminated in Status 28 69. These include 45 persons paroled before FY 1969 and 43 persons paroled

d Certain Vocational Training Programs Successfully Through Adult Correctional randomly selected sample of 459 persons paroled in FY 1969 who needed and ucational and vocational training services through Correctional Facilities, as ervices helped residents to achieve certain vocational objectives before Vocational Rehabilitation (VRSD) services were provided.)

ut Received No Vocational Services: All felons paroled in FY 1969 who needed special vocational services either through Correctional Institutions or the tation Services Division.

nd II were selected in accordance with established Vocational Rehabilitation ess or failure applied to parolees as follows:

felon who had an established mental, emotional, or physical disability; had ation that VR services would enable him to engage in a gainful occupation; lity for VR services; had received counseling and guidance, vocational upporting social, medical, and other VR services; had been placed in gainful and was terminated for VR services during Fiscal Year 1969 (Rehabilitant--

established mental, emotional, or physical disability; had a substantial ble expectation that VR services would enable him to engage in a gainful e of eligibility for VR services but failed thereafter to undertake a plan was terminated during Fiscal Year 1969 (non-rehabilitant--Status 30 closure); ally oriented services and was subsequently terminated because he could not ailed to complete the VR plan (non-rehabilitant--Status 28 closure).

DEFINITIONS OF PAROLE SUCCESS OR FAILURE

All cases included in this pilot study were selected in acco
tions of parole success or failure, 18 months after release

1. Clear Reformation. Clearly non-criminal in behavior and in association wi
with the law nor violation of parole rules.

2. Marginal Reformation. Some difficulty with the law or technical violation
prison. May or may not have contacts in the criminal world.
Examples: Parolees whose paroles have not been revoked but who may have--
a. Received Parole Board warnings;
b. Been arrested (other than traffic) without action being tak
c. Had an onsite hearing and may have been guilty but were rei
d. May have had a jail sentence for a relatively minor offense

3. Marginal Failure. Returned to prison for technical violations of parole.
one year or less. Includes absconders from parole for whom warrants were
taken.

4. Clear Failure. Returned to prison for a new felony or violation of parole
term of greater than a year from the State Parole Board or out-of-State ap

STUDY LIMITATIONS

The results of this study were subject to the following limitat

1. Individual members of each study group were subject to diffe
programs and practices as residents of WCC, WSP, WSR and Hor

2. Results are not comparable to the extent that various polici
have changed during the study period.

3. Some lack of comparability may exist because some felons in
before Fiscal Year 1969. Although there may be a bias, resu

4. Only felons who were VR candidates (eligible, accepted, cert
plan of services) and had completed VR services in Fiscal Ye
study (Groups I, II).

5. Data for males and females were not partitioned out in this
inantly for males.

6. Certain data elements were unreported or could not be classi

Appendix "A" describes in detail the data that were considered and then include

1/ Working definitions developed by study committee were based on Dr. Daniel G
titled "Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System," Chapter 4.

2/ The number and percent of women in each study group follows: I, 5 or 6%;

included in this pilot study were selected in accordance with the following defini-
parole success or failure, 18 months after release to parole supervision: 1/

rly non-criminal in behavior and in association with others. Had no known difficulty
ion of parole rules.

Some difficulty with the law or technical violation of parole but not returned to
have contacts in the criminal world.
e paroles have not been revoked but who may have--
Parole Board warnings;
sted (other than traffic) without action being taken by the parole officer;
site hearing and may have been guilty but were reinstated on parole;
had a jail sentence for a relatively minor offense.

rned to prison for technical violations of parole. Received a new minimum term of
des absconders from parole for whom warrants were issued but final action was not

to prison for a new felony or violation of parole. Parolee received a new minimum
ear from the State Parole Board or out-of-State apprehending agency.

f this study were subject to the following limitations:

l members of each study group were subject to differential effects of treatment
and practices as residents of WCC, WSP, WSR and Honor Camps.

re not comparable to the extent that various policies, programs and practices may
ged during the study period.

of comparability may exist because some felons in VR Groups I and II were paroled
scal Year 1969. Although there may be a bias, results appear to be significant.

ns who were VR candidates (eligible, accepted, certified and considered for a VR
ervices) and had completed VR services in Fiscal Year 1969 were selected in this
oups I, II).

males and females were not partitioned out in this study. 1/ Study data are predom-
or males.

ata elements were unreported or could not be classified accurately.

tail the data that were considered and then included or excluded from this study.

loped by study committee were based on Dr. Daniel Glaser's book (copyright 1964)
a Prison and Parole System," Chapter 4.

women in each study group follows: I, 5 or 6%; II, 5 or 6%; III, 5 or 4%; IV, 1 or 1%.

III. FINDINGS

COMPARISON OF FOUR STUDY GROUPS

A comparison of the four study groups shows statistical success after 18 months on parole. The percent of clie on parole was as follows:

Group	Study Cases
I	Parolees who successfully completed VR services during
II	Parolees who failed to participate or to follow through FY 1969.
III	Parolees who successfully completed some vocational trai State Adult Correctional Facilities prior to date of par
IV	Parolees who needed but received no specialized vocation to date of parole in FY 1969.

The findings indicate that, after 18 months on parole, offenders who had c service program (Groups I, III) were more successful than were offenders w to complete services (Groups II, IV). A Chi-Square statistical test shows rates of parole success between the four study groups.

Table 1 describes in greater detail, according to definition, the number a or failed on parole, i.e. clear and marginal successes or failures.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLEE STUDY GROUPS BY REFORMATION

STUDY GROUP	NUMBER			
	REFORMATION		FAILURE	
	CLEAR	MARG	MARG	CLEAR
I VR REHABS	56	11	14	7
II VR NOT REHABILITATED	20	8	28	32
III NO VR SERVICES--TRAINED IN INST'N	53	12	13	34
IV NO VOCATIONAL SERVICES	51	9	26	40
TOTALS	180	40	81	113

Chi-Square = 46.36; degrees of freedom = 9; statistically significant at

III. FINDINGS

ison of the four study groups shows statistically significant differences in rates of
fter 18 months on parole. The percent of clients in each study group who were successful
was as follows:

Study Cases	Percent
who successfully completed VR services during FY 1969.	76
who failed to participate or to follow through with VR services during	32
who successfully completed some vocational training services through lt Correctional Facilities prior to date of parole in FY 1969.	58
who needed but received no specialized vocational services prior f parole in FY 1969.	47

after 18 months on parole, offenders who had completed some type of vocational
III) were more successful than were offenders who had received no service or failed
s II, IV). A Chi-Square statistical test shows a significant difference in the
ween the four study groups.

r detail, according to definition, the number and percent of each Group who succeeded
lear and marginal successes or failures.

IBUTION OF PAROLEE STUDY GROUPS BY REFORMATION - FAILURE CLASSIFICATION

	NUMBER					PERCENT				
	REFORMATION		FAILURE			REFORMATION		FAILURE		
	CLEAR	MARG	MARG	CLEAR	TOTAL	CLEAR	MARG	MARG	CLEAR	TOTAL
	56	11	14	7	88	64	12	16	8	100
TED	20	8	28	32	88	23	9	32	36	100
RAINED IN INST'N	53	12	13	34	112	47	11	12	30	100
VICES	51	9	26	40	126	40	7	21	32	100
TOTALS	180	40	81	113	414	AVGS. 43	10	20	27	100

of freedom = 9; statistically significant at the .001 probability level.

STATISTICALLY NONSIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN STUDY GROUPS

Differences among the proportion of parolees in the fou variables were evaluated by the Chi-Square test and were chance (probability less than .05).

1. The type of offense committed (crimes against perso
2. Number of jobs held 5 years before the current epis
3. The usual employment situation of the family head d regular employment, irregular employment or unemploy

STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN STUDY GROUPS

Differences in proportions for each of the following eig Chi-Square test, were found to be statistically signifi other words, these differences in the four study groups must be attributed to the differential effects of vocati

1. Frequency of offense. Significantly higher proportions of second or were referred to the VR Services Division for Vocational Rehabilitatio higher proportion of first offenders were referred for vocational trai or received no vocational services (Groups III, IV). See Exhibit I.

2. Marital status. Significantly higher proportions of unmarried or sepa among felons who failed to complete VR services (82% of Group II) or w in Adult Correctional Institutions (83% of Group III), compared to VR those who received no training (72% of Group IV).

3. Mental level. The mental levels 1/ of parolees referred and accepted f Groups I, II) were higher than those of parolees not referred for VR s

4. Correctional Facility from which paroled. Over one-half of the felons were paroled from the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla whe in April 1967; over one-half of the felons not referred for VR service Washington State Reformatory at Monroe, Washington Corrections Center, Exhibit I.

5. Prediction of success on parole. 2/ Institution counselors predicted on parole (63%) for felons who had completed certain vocational traini (Group III); they predicted a low rate of success (36%) for offenders services (Groups I, II). They predicted 49% of those who needed but re succeed.

1/ Determination of mental level was based on Army Revised Beta Test score sion to Adult Correctional Facilities.

2/ The prediction is made on the Institutions Discharge Report after the members of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

among the proportion of parolees in the four study groups for each of the following
ere evaluated by the Chi-Square test and were found to lie within the limits of
bability less than .05).

e of offense committed (crimes against persons or crimes against property).
of jobs held 5 years before the current episode of imprisonment.
al employment situation of the family head during the felon's childhood; i.e.,
employment, irregular employment or unemployment.

in proportions for each of the following eight variables, when evaluated by the
test, were found to be statistically significant at the .05 level or beyond. In
, these differences in the four study groups can be inferred to be reliable and
ributed to the differential effects of vocational services.

gnificantly higher proportions of second or third offenders than first offenders
ervices Division for Vocational Rehabilitation services (Groups I and II); a
t offenders were referred for vocational training through Correctional Facilities
services (Groups III, IV). See Exhibit I.

antly higher proportions of unmarried or separated and divorced persons were found
o complete VR services (82% of Group II) or who had completed vocational training
titutions (83% of Group III), compared to VR rehabilitants (70% of Group I) and
ining (72% of Group IV).

levels 1/ of parolees referred and accepted for VR services (VR Statuses 26, 28, 30--
than those of parolees not referred for VR services (Groups III, IV).

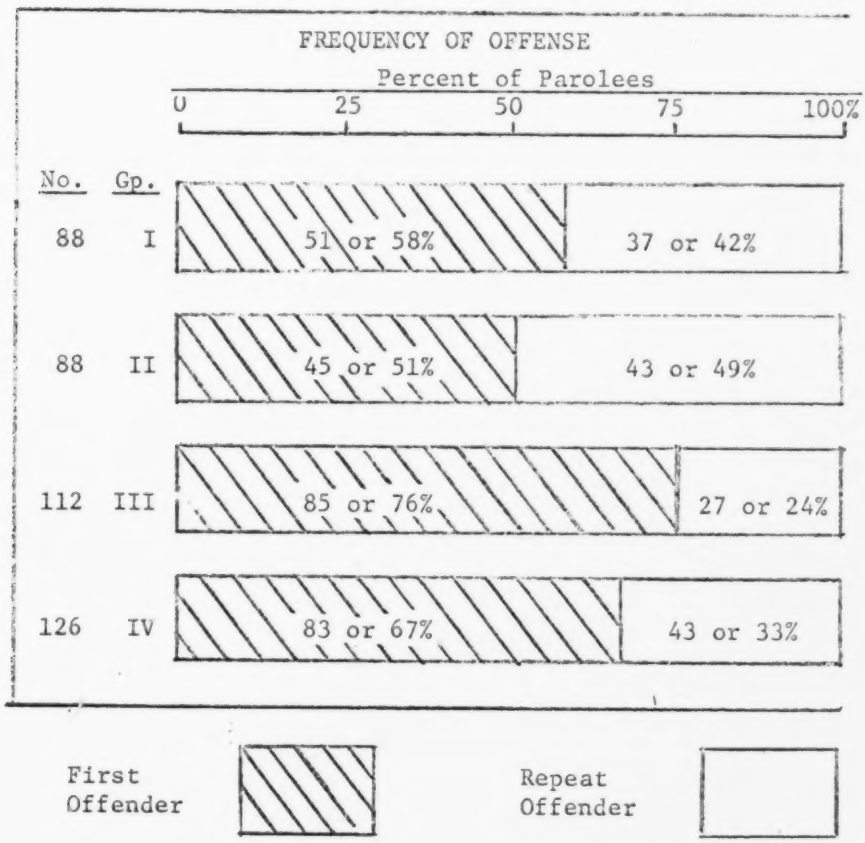
which paroled. Over one-half of the felons referred for VR services (Groups I, II)
hington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla where VR services were first implemented
lf of the felons not referred for VR services (Groups III, IV) were paroled from the
ory at Monroe, Washington Corrections Center, Shelton, or from Honor Camps. See

parole. 2/ Institution counselors predicted a significantly high rate of success
s who had completed certain vocational training programs of Correctional Facilities
ed a low rate of success (36%) for offenders referred for Vocational Rehabilitation
They predicted 49% of those who needed but received no vocational services would

evel was based on Army Revised Beta Test scores, administered at the time of admis-
. Facilities.

the Institutions Discharge Report after the decision to parole has been made by
State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

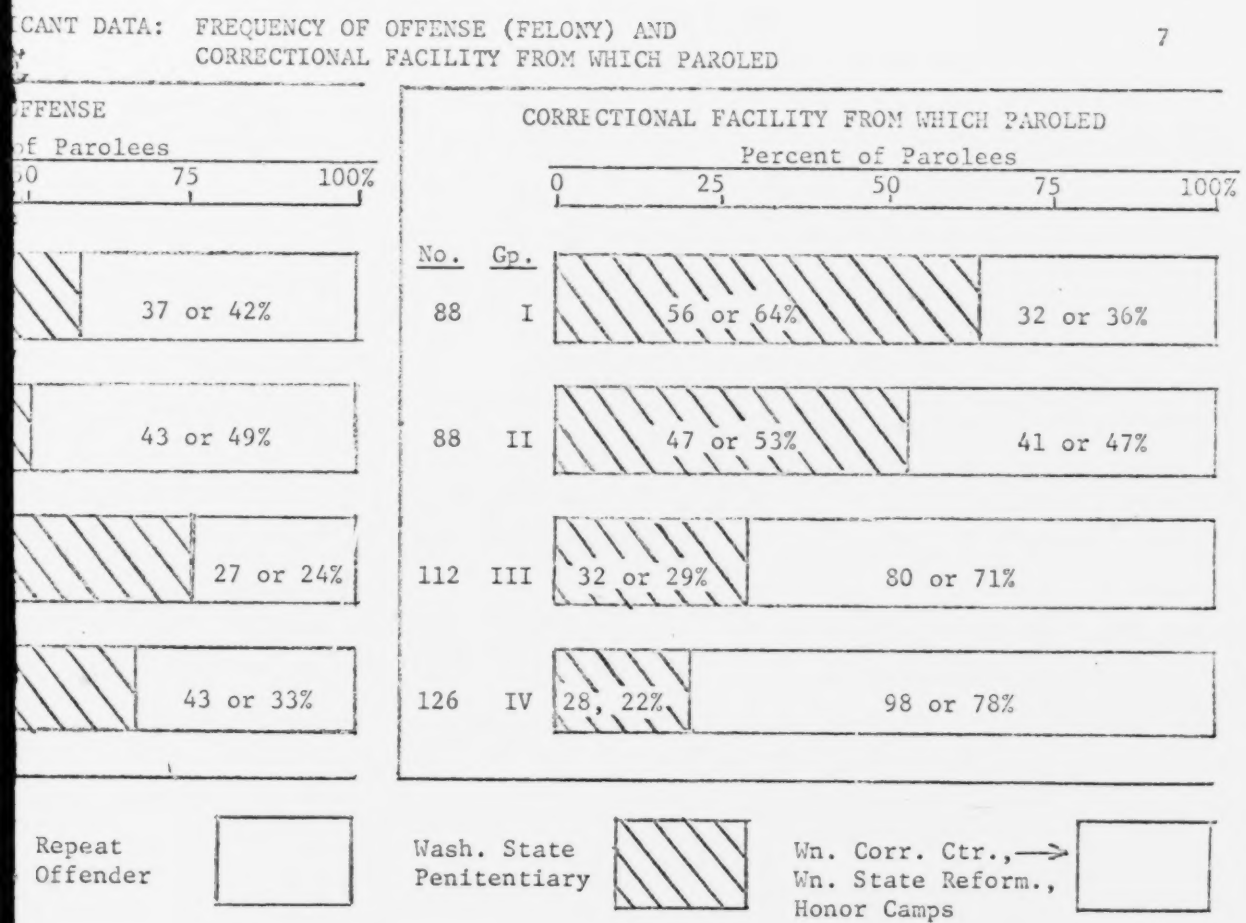
EXHIBIT I STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATA: FREQUENCY OF OFFENSE (FELO
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FROM



Among the four study groups, a significantly greater proportion of one-time offenders were referred for vocational training through Correctional Facilities or received no training (Groups III, IV). From 42% to 49% of parolees referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were repeat offenders compared with 24% to 33% of parolees in Groups III and IV.

Most offend
(Groups I,
tiary at Wa
instituted
vocational
or needed b
were from t
Reformatory

ICANT DATA: FREQUENCY OF OFFENSE (FELONY) AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FROM WHICH PAROLED



nificantly greater
ere referred for
tional Facilities
I, IV). From 42% to
rvices (Groups I, II)
h 24% to 33% of

Most offenders who were referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were from the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla where VR services were first instituted in April 1967; most offenders who received vocational training through Correctional Facilities or needed but didn't receive training (Groups III, IV) were from the Wash. Corrections Center, Wash. State Reformatory or Honor Camps.

6. Institution rule infractions. Felons referred and accepted for Vocational Rehabil I and II) had significantly fewer violations of prison rules than parolees who rec through Correctional Facilities (Group III) or parolees who received no vocationa (Group IV).

7. Usual employment during 18-month follow-up. About one-third of the parolees who r through Adult Correctional Facilities (Group III) or who needed but received no sp had steady jobs; about 44% of VR clients who successfully completed VR services (G only 15% of VR clients who failed VR services (Group II) had steady jobs.

8. Employment at end of 18-month follow-up period. Of the felons who had successfull services, 60% of the former clients who had successfully completed VR services (Gr who completed some vocational training in Adult Correctional Facilities (Group III 18 months on parole. Only 22% of former VR clients who failed to complete Vocatio a job. Thirty-nine percent of the felons who needed but received no vocational se See Exhibit II.

SIMILARITIES IN THE STUDY GROUPS

Most parolees were white, single males (never married or were divorc mental level was usually average or above. Usually they had complet high school prior to imprisonment for a felony. They were usually i crime against property such as burglary, larceny, robbery or auto-th no previous known history of drug abuse, or history of mental illness. Generally they had no known record of significant previous criminal activity, either in-State or out- offender, former State offender, Federal offender, or parole violator.

DISSIMILARITIES See Page 10.

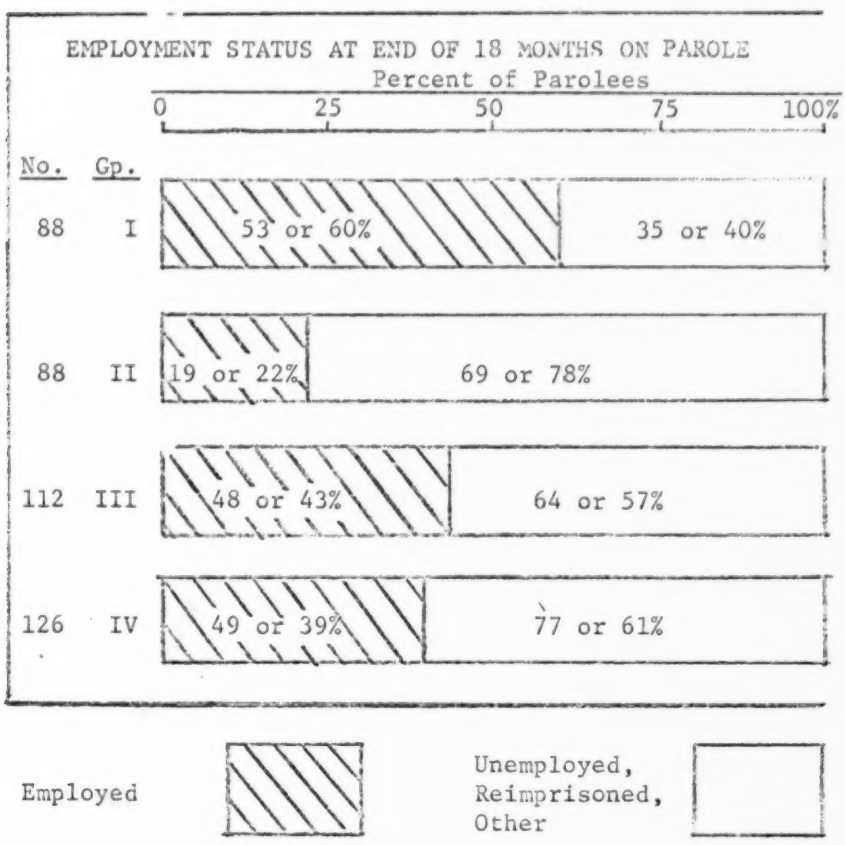
felons referred and accepted for Vocational Rehabilitation services (Groups
er violations of prison rules than parolees who received vocational training
s (Group III) or parolees who received no vocational training services

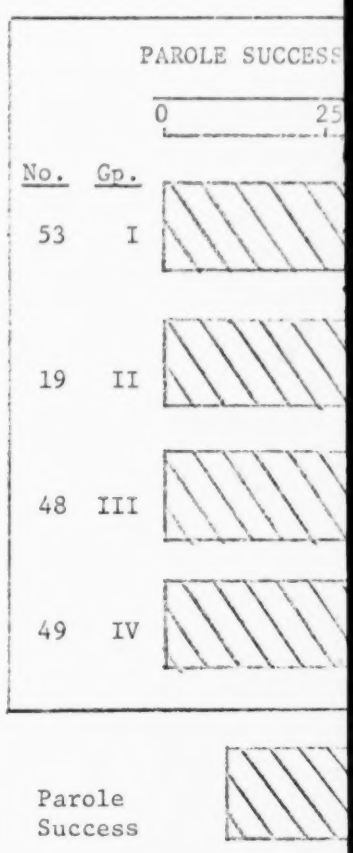
n follow-up. About one-third of the parolees who received vocational training
lities (Group III) or who needed but received no special training (Group IV)
R clients who successfully completed VR services (Group I) had steady jobs;
ed VR services (Group II) had steady jobs.

ollow-up period. Of the felons who had successfully completed some vocational
ents who had successfully completed VR services (Group I) and 57% of the felons
raining in Adult Correctional Facilities (Group III) had a job at the end of
of former VR clients who failed to complete Vocational Services (Group II) had
the felons who needed but received no vocational services (Group IV) had a job.

e white, single males (never married or were divorced or separated). Their
usually average or above. Usually they had completed at least one year of
to imprisonment for a felony. They were usually imprisoned for a felonious
perty such as burglary, larceny, robbery or auto-theft. Normally they had
buse, or history of mental illness. Generally they were first offenders who
previous criminal activity, either in-State or out-of-State, i.e. as a juvenile
deral offender, or parole violator.

EXHIBIT II STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATA: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PAROLE SUCCESS AT END OF 18 MONTHS ON PAROLE

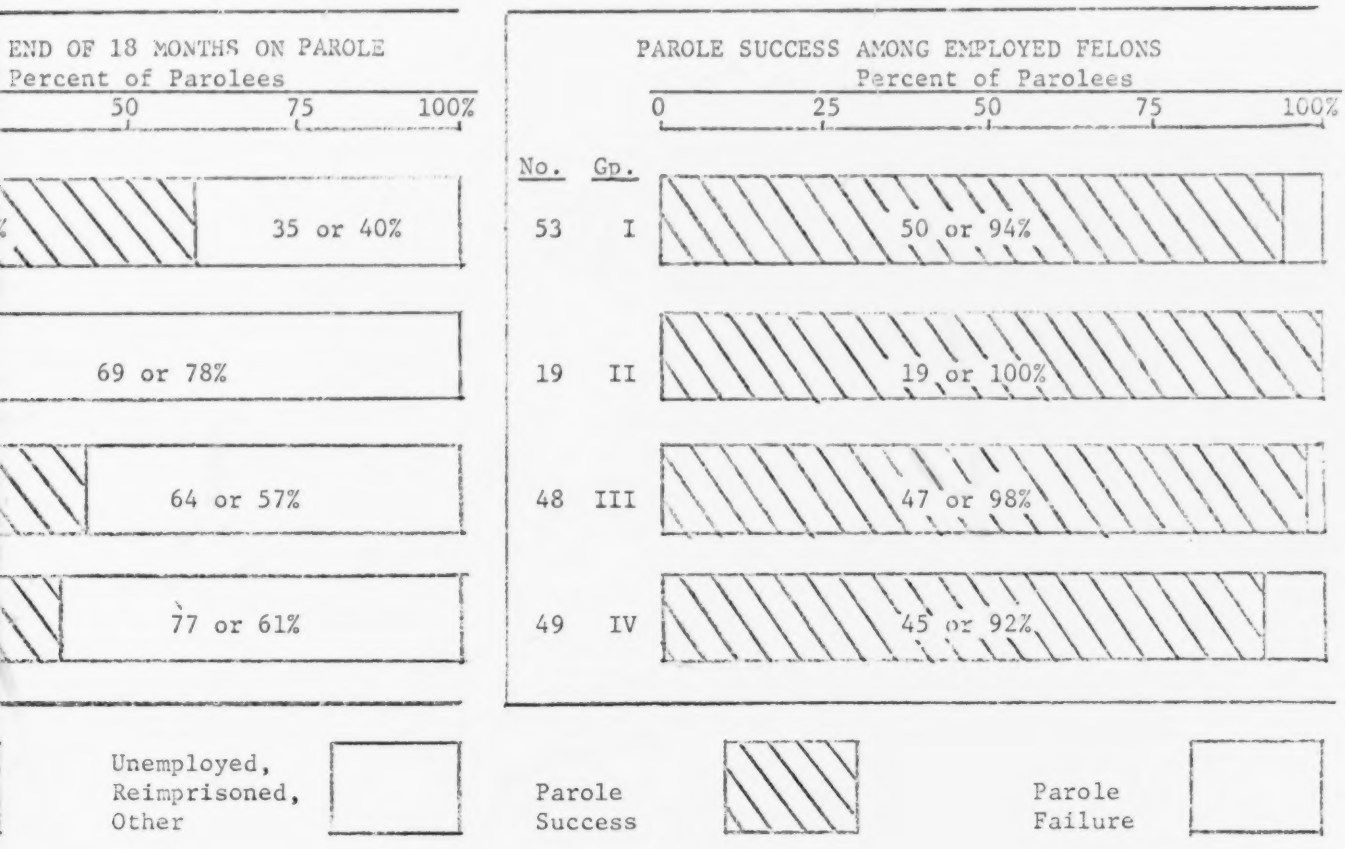




At the end of the 18-month follow-up period, the highest proportion of successfully employed parolees was found among felons who had successfully completed vocational services (Groups I and III).

Offenders who had a jo
the end of 18 months o
high rate of parole su
parole (Groups I-IV).

Y SIGNIFICANT DATA: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PAROLE SUCCESS OF EMPLOYED FELONS AT END OF 18 MONTHS ON PAROLE



nth follow-up period, the
uccessfully employed
g felons who had success-
nal services (Groups I and

Offenders who had a job and were still employed at the end of 18 months on parole experienced a high rate of parole success during the 18 months on parole (Groups I-IV).

DISSIMILARITIES IN THE STUDY GROUPS

A higher proportion of parolees under 25 years old was found among t received vocational training services through Correctional Facilitie needed vocational services but did not receive services (Group IV). 57% of parolees in Groups III and IV were under age 25 compared to 3 I and II. Over one-half of the parolees age 25 or older were found in the two VR Grou most likely to have been released to parole from the Washington State Penitentiary at services to State offenders were first implemented to help the most difficult cases. (I, II) had a somewhat higher incidence of mental or behavioral problems than parolees IV). That is, a higher percentage of parolees in the two VR Groups had a family crimi drug abuse, mental illness, excessive alcoholism, in-State or out-of-State offenses, i and prior felony probations that caused social, psychological or economic stress and h

Felons in the non-VR Groups III and IV (received vocational training in the Correction received no vocational services) were most likely to have been residents at the Washin Washington State Reformatory or Honor Camps (not from WSP at Walla Walla). The Classi Adult Correctional Facilities usually recommended school-oriented vocational programs deficiencies of felons found in Groups III and IV in contrast with work-oriented progr quently accepted for VR services (Groups I, II). Before imprisonment, clients accepte I, II) were less likely to have had stable employment, i.e. had 3 or more different jo imprisonment, than other parolees (Groups III, IV).

Institution Counselors predicted that clients referred for VR services (Groups I, II) parole failures than other parolees (Groups III, IV). During the 18 months on parole, fully completed Vocational Rehabilitation services (Group I) were most likely, of the jobs and to have been successful on parole.

DETAILED DATA ABOUT VR SERVICES TO PAROLEES IN GROUP I

The following data are included to permit a more adequate assessment Vocational Rehabilitation services helped successful participants (p program (Study Group I). Of the 88 parolees who successfully comple an average of 15.5 months, only one parolee was a no-direct-cost case and guidance only to achieve a selected vocational objective. The t amounts of case service funds spent per client in Group I follow:

rtion of parolees under 25 years old was found among the two non-VR groups who tional training services through Correctional Facilities (Group III) or who onal services but did not receive services (Group IV). Sixty-seven percent and es in Groups III and IV were under age 25 compared to 35% and 36% of VR Groups parolees age 25 or older were found in the two VR Groups, I and II, who were ed to parole from the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, where VR e first implemented to help the most difficult cases. Parolees in the VR Groups ncidence of mental or behavioral problems than parolees in the non-VR Groups (III, age of parolees in the two VR Groups had a family criminal history or history of essive alcoholism, in-State or out-of-State offenses, including Federal offenses t caused social, psychological or economic stress and hardships.

and IV (received vocational training in the Correctional Facility; needed but) were most likely to have been residents at the Washington Corrections Center, Honor Camps (not from WSP at Walla Walla). The Classification Boards at the sually recommended school-oriented vocational programs to overcome educational Groups III and IV in contrast with work-oriented programs for felons subse- s (Groups I, II). Before imprisonment, clients accepted for VR services (Groups had stable employment, i.e. had 3 or more different jobs in the 5 years before es (Groups III, IV).

that clients referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were more likely to be lees (Groups III, IV). During the 18 months on parole, felons who had success- bilitation services (Group I) were most likely, of the 4 groups, to hold steady on parole.

data are included to permit a more adequate assessment of how specialized habilitation services helped successful participants (parolees) in the VR Group I). Of the 88 parolees who successfully completed the VR program, in 15.5 months, only one parolee was a no-direct-cost case who needed counseling nly to achieve a selected vocational objective. The total and the average pent per client in Group I follow:

VR SERVICE	TOTAL EXPENDITURES Amount	Percent
Total, One or More Services (Excluding Counseling Only)	$46,460	100
1. Diagnostic for referral-applicant (gen. medical, psychiatric evaluations, psychological tests etc.)	4,371	9
2. Physical restoration & diagnostic procedures (dental, psychiatry, prosthetics, glasses, medical etc.) for treatment purposes	5,214	11
3. Training and materials, tuition, books, supplies etc.	20,607	45
4. Maintenance & transportation (food, clothing, supplies, bus & car fare etc.)	10,278	22
5. Other services	5,990	13

A total of $46,460 was spent in behalf of the parolees in Group I for various case s
Rehabilitation Counselors' salaries and administrative costs). About 2/3 of this am
for needed training materials and supplies and maintenance and transportation costs.
2/3 of the clients received one or more of these services. About $9,600 was spent t
diagnostic and physical restoration services to diagnose the type and extent of disa
come an existing disability or intercurrent illness. Initially, 84 of the 88 client
and/or various other diagnostic services such as psychiatric evaluations, psychologi
statuses, 00-02). Twenty-four clients who needed additional diagnostic and physical
them overcome their disabilities or physical limitations (dental care, hospital care
etc.) received $5,200s' worth of such services or an average of $217 per parolee in

It cost an average of $528 per person to provide a complete plan of VR services to o
period of 15.5 months (median time) that it took the average felon to complet
training (including materials and supplies), maintenance and transportation was $351
person.

A summary of the number of 88 felons in Group I who received one or more Vocational
is as follows:

TYPE OF SERVICES	Number Who Received VR Case Services
Total, One or More Services (Excluding Counseling Only)	87
1. Initial Diagnostic (Referral-Applicant)	84
2. Physical Restoration & Related Diagnostic Procedures	24
3. Training and Materials	52
4. Maintenance and Transportation	29
5. Other (tools, licenses, initial stocks & equip. etc.)	51

	TOTAL EXPENDITURES Amount	Percent	AVG. EXPENDITURES PER CLIENT In Group I	Who Rec'd Svc.
Excluding Counseling Only)	$46,460	100	$528	$534
pplicant (gen. medical, psychological tests etc.)	4,371	9	50	52
agnostic procedures thetics, glasses, nt purposes	5,214	11	59	217
uition, books, supplies etc.	20,607	45	234	396
ion (food, clothing, etc.)	10,278	22	117	354
	5,990	13	68	117

nalf of the parolees in Group I for various case services (excludes Vocational s and administrative costs). About 2/3 of this amount, or $30,900, went to pay supplies and maintenance and transportation costs. Of the 88 clients, 59 or more of these services. About $9,600 was spent to provide various needed n services to diagnose the type and extent of disability and/or to help over- ercurrent illness. Initially, 84 of the 88 clients received a general medical rvices such as psychiatric evaluations, psychological tests (in VR referral-applicant ents who needed additional diagnostic and physical restoration services to help r physical limitations (dental care, hospital care, psychiatry, medical treatment uch services or an average of $217 per parolee in need of these services.

son to provide a complete plan of VR services to offenders. This was for a me) that it took the average felon to complete the VR plan. The cost of supplies), maintenance and transportation was $351 or 66% of the $528 cost per

ns in Group I who received one or more Vocational Rehabilitation case services

	Number Who Received VR Case Services	Percent of the 88 Clients
Excluding Counseling Only)	87	99
ral-Applicant)	84	95
lated Diagnostic Procedures	24	27
	52	59
ation	29	33
nitial stocks & equip. etc.)	51	58

Each VR client has a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor who provides counseling, services to help the client achieve a vocational objective.

At acceptance for VR services, 77 of the 88 parolees in Group I were still in pri a student, one was an unpaid family worker and 9 had some kind of work in the comp 9 persons who had jobs, average weekly earnings of $74, at acceptance for VR servi after completion of services. For the 88 clients, average weekly earnings of $8 a increased in FY 69 to $108 upon completion of services. This is equivalent to ful of $5,600 per client at entrance into the competitive labor market.

The 88 clients were trained for a variety of different occupations by the VR Servi ison of the occupations trained for (VR records) and those indicated during 18 mon Terms and Paroles' records) follows:

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Occupat Trained Fo Number	P
Totals	88	
1. Professional, managerial, technical, clerical, sales, service (white collar)	34	
2. Manufacturing & machine work	39	
3. Farming, fishing, forestry	4	
4. Other	11	

In comparing the occupation trained for by VR with that during the 18-month parole clients in the "white collar" occupations and farming, fishing, forestry, at least tions they had been trained for by VR Services Division. There were certain diffi occupations of a nebulous or unspecified nature called "other" during the 18-month skilled or blue collar type jobs). However, by merging manufacturing and machine appears again that most offenders were working in the occupations for which they ha

* * * * *

tional Rehabilitation Counselor who provides counseling, guidance, planning and supportive nt achieve a vocational objective.

vices, 77 of the 88 parolees in Group I were still in prison or were unemployed. One was aid family worker and 9 had some kind of work in the competitive labor market. For the verage weekly earnings of $74, at acceptance for VR services, increased to $96 in FY 69 ces. For the 88 clients, average weekly earnings of $8 at acceptance for VR services 8 upon completion of services. This is equivalent to full-time annual wages (52 weeks) ntrance into the competitive labor market.

ed for a variety of different occupations by the VR Services Division, DSHS. A compar- rained for (VR records) and those indicated during 18 months on parole (Board of Prison s) follows:

UPATIONAL GROUP	Occupation Trained For By VR		Occupation During 18 Months on Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	88	100	88	100
fessional, managerial, technical, clerical, es, service (white collar)	34	39	34	39
ufacturing & machine work	39	44	21	24
ming, fishing, forestry	4	5	3	4
er	11	12	30	33

on trained for by VR with that during the 18-month parole period, it appears that most lar" occupations and farming, fishing, forestry, at least, were working in the occupa- ed for by VR Services Division. There were certain difficulties in properly classifying or unspecified nature called "other" during the 18-month parole period (probably less pe jobs). However, by merging manufacturing and machine work with "other" jobs, it ffenders were working in the occupations for which they had been trained.

* * * * *

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATI

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The highest rate of success (76%) after 18 months on parole was found a successfully completed Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) services. In spi were rated as clear failures. In the four study groups (representing 7 fully completed a vocational plan of services (Groups I, III) had signi 18 months after parole than felons who had no services (Group IV) or fa

2. About 90% of the felons who were referred and accepted for VR services behavioral disorder rather than a physical disorder.

3. A higher percentage of parolees referred for VR services (Groups I, II) problems than other groups (III, IV). A greater percentage of the VR g family criminal history, had a history of drug abuse, mental illness, e out-of-State offenses including Federal offenses and prior felony proba

4. Over one-half of the felons who were referred for VR services (Groups I State Penitentiary at Walla Walla where VR services were first implemen

5. After 18 months on parole, 60% of the felons who successfully completed felons who successfully completed training in Correctional Facilities (22% of parolees who failed VR services (Group II) and 39% of felons who

6. In all four groups, 9 out of 10 felons holding steady jobs at the end o successes (marginal or clear).

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6%) after 18 months on parole was found among the 88 felons in Group I who
nal Rehabilitation (VR) services. In spite of lower expectations, only 8%
In the four study groups (representing 761 parolees), felons who success-
lan of services (Groups I, III) had significantly higher rates of success
lons who had no services (Group IV) or failed to complete services (Group II).

re referred and accepted for VR services (Groups I, II) had a mental or
n a physical disorder.

s referred for VR services (Groups I, II) had various behavioral and social
I, IV). A greater percentage of the VR groups were repeat offenders, had a
history of drug abuse, mental illness, excessive alcoholism and in-State or
g Federal offenses and prior felony probations.

o were referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were paroled from the Washington
lla where VR services were first implemented in April 1967.

of the felons who successfully completed VR services (Group I) and 43% of the
ted training in Correctional Facilities (Group III) had jobs in comparison to
services (Group II) and 39% of felons who had no training (Group IV).

0 felons holding steady jobs at the end of 18 months on parole were parole

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The value of vocational services as a contributing factor to parole su demonstrates the need for continuation and expansion of vocational ser additional funding becomes important.

2. Develop the capability to evaluate vocational services to offenders in conclusive way.

* * * * *

vices as a contributing factor to parole success, as indicated by this study,
ontinuation and expansion of vocational services. Therefore, the seeking of
important.

valuate vocational services to offenders in a meaningful, reliable and

* * * * *

APPENDIX "A" SELECTION OF S

COMMITTEE EFFORTS

Four members of the study committee, Mr. Ballard, M worked together to select individual items of infor Various items on the Institutions Reception Center DAC Discharge Report, DI Form 3-6, were reviewed in mation about parolees from the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles was DVR Study, Parole File Search." Certain data about Vocational Rehabi from records of the VR Services Division. Mr. Bob Payne and Mr. Walt data processing systems. Mr. Ralph Smith obtained data for the parol tables.

STUDY ITEMS INCLUDED

The following items were reviewed and included in t

DI Admission Summary:

1. Type of admission
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Marital status
5. Number of prior felony probations
6. Prior juvenile commitments
7. Prior out-of-State adult commitments
8. Prior Federal adult commitments
9. Family criminal history
10. Typ
11. His
12. His
13. His
14. Men
15. Edu
16. Num
17. Phy
18. Emp
19. Usu

DAC Discharge Report:

1. Number of prison rule infractions
2. First recommendation for vocational training by Correctional Facilities
3. Estimated chance for success on parole
4. Institution of release

Data Form for DVR Study, Parole File Search:

1. Four categories of parole success or failure
2. Establishment of 18-month follow-up period from
3. Race
4. Condition of employment during the 18 months on
5. Usual occupation during the 18 months on parole
6. Employment status at end of 18 months on parole

APPENDIX "A" SELECTION OF STUDY ITEMS

s of the study committee, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Gearhart, Mr. Gerecht and Mr. Garay, ther to select individual items of information that seemed relevant to this study. ns on the Institutions Reception Center Admission Summary, DI Form 3-5, and the ge Report, DI Form 3-6, were reviewed in detail. A new data form to obtain infor- e Board of Prison Terms and Paroles was developed and was titled "Data Form for ." Certain data about Vocational Rehabilitation services to offenders were taken es Division. Mr. Bob Payne and Mr. Walter Craig provided data from Institutions Ralph Smith obtained data for the parole file search and the detailed statistical

ng items were reviewed and included in this study:

n Summary.

admission

status
of prior felony probations
ivenile commitments
it-of-State adult commitments
ederal adult commitments
criminal history

10. Type of felony offense (RCW)
11. History of drug use
12. History of excessive drinking (alcohol)
13. History of mental Illness
14. Mental level
15. Educational level at admission
16. Number of jobs 5 years before admission
17. Physical work rating level
18. Employment status of breadwinner (father,mother)
19. Usual occupation at admission

ge Report:

of prison rule infractions
ecommendation for vocational training by Classification Boards of Adult ional Facilities
ed chance for success on parole
tion of release

or DVR Study, Parole File Search:

tegories of parole success or failure
shment of 18-month follow-up period from date of parole

on of employment during the 18 months on parole
ccupation during the 18 months on parole
ent status at end of 18 months on parole

VR Service Division Records:

1. Determination of primary disability (eligibility for VR
2. Cost of services provided, by types
3. Occupation trained for
4. Work status before acceptance for VR services and after
5. Average weekly earnings before and after successful comp
6. Average number of months to successfully complete the V

STUDY ITEMS EXCLUDED

Specific items of information reviewed and discarded from th

1. Drug use in current offense
2. Alcoholic use in current offense
3. Hospitalization for mental illness
4. Achievement test scores
5. Education at discharge
6. Religious preference

These items were discarded because a similar item of information was more adeq
study, the number and percent of unreported or unknown items was so large that
or unreliable, the item of information was too subjective without further rede

* * * * *

ENDIX "A" (Cont'd)

lity (eligibility for VR services)
ypes

or VR services and after successful completion of VR plan
and after successful completion of the VR plan
cessfully complete the VR plan

ved and discarded from this study were:

e

ess

information was more adequately covered elsewhere in the
n items was so large that the known items were questionable
tive without further redefinition and quantification.

* * * * *

DATA FORM FOR DVR STUDY
PAROLE FILE SEARCH

NAME: _____

SERIAL NUMBER: _____

PAROLE DATE: ___/___/___

REVIEWED TO: ___/___/___

RACE:
1. White
2. Negro
3. Am. Ind.
4. Mexican
5. Chinese
6. Japanese
7. Filipino
8. Other
9. Unknown

PAROLE SUCCESS:

1. Clear Reform
2. Marginal Reform
3. Marginal Failure
4. Clear Failure

EMPLOYED AT END OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD:

1. Employed
2. Not Employed
3. Back in OAC Institution
9. Unknown 4. Dead

CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT DURING STUDY PERIOD:

OCCUPATION CODE:

01 Professional
02 Managerial
03 Technical
04 Clerical, Sales
05 Service
06 Farming, Forestry
07 Processing
08 Machine Work
09 Bench Work
10 Structural Work

1. Clear Reform
2. Marginal Reform
3. Marginal Failure
4. Clear Failure

EMPLOYED AT END OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD:

1. Employed
2. Not Employed
3. Back in OAC Institution
9. Unknown 4. Dead

CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT DURING STUDY PERIOD:

1. Continuous
2. Intermittent
3. Seasonal
9. Unknown
4. Student
5. Unemployed

01 Professional
02 Managerial
03 Technical
04 Clerical, Sales
05 Service
06 Farming, Forestry
07 Processing
08 Machine Work
09 Bench Work
10 Structural Work
11 Miscellaneous
12 Housewife
13 Student
14 Apprentice
15 Not Established
99 Unknown

APPENDIX "B"

Reviewed By: _____ Reviewed By: _____

Review Date: ___/___/___ Review Date: ___/___/___

ERIC Clearinghouse
FEB 27 1973
on Adult Education